

HORTICULTURE

An Illinois Peach Orchard. (Farmers' Review.)

As I have a little leisure, I think I will give the readers of the Farmers' Review a sketch of our peach orchard of thirteen acres. Not that peaches pay very largely except to improve our health by keeping us out of doors. But when we do get a crop, oh, my, how we do enjoy them! How we do long to fill up our jars, cans and crocks with the luscious fruit, to be used in the years to come. Crawford peaches do not do well with us, as they are shy bearers. However, the trees generally bear a few each year. Some of them are large and fine, but the rest are medium to small and are one-sided. The Elberta is also a shy bearer here, but forty miles away is said to bear well. The tree seems more hardy than any other kind, and the fruit needs no thinning. The fruit, when fully developed, is beautiful, being long and yellow. But ours were of a different yellow than those shipped from the south, and we purchased our stock from three different nurserymen, showing that climate makes the difference in color. Possibly if we had got our stock from the same locality in the south where light colored Elbertas are being grown, the trees would bear light and bright-colored yellow peaches here. Our Triumph peaches did well and the people that bought them said they were good enough for them, but the trees have fruited for only two years. I see that some people say they do no. do very well every year, but are sometimes very disappointing. The years that our trees bore, the fruit was very large and fine and bright reddish-yellow in color. The young trees were just as full as they need be and the fruit had to be thinned. They do not rot easily after being picked. They may also be left hanging on the trees for several days after being ripe and still will hold their texture. When fully ripe people like them very much for canning, as they do not adhere to the pit.

Alexander peaches do well with us, but they rot easily and must be picked as soon as ripe. As they are clings, they are not so good to can as are the freestones, though the clings are ahead of almost any other kind, as to quality. In canning, the Alexanders seem to lose some of their richness in cooking. But they are very rich and choice and are best eaten out of hand. When ripe we think they are even ahead of the beautiful Greensboro, which ripens at about the same time. The latter will delight anyone that is an enthusiast over peaches. But the birds like the Greensboro peaches so much that they have to be picked as soon as ripe, or the birds will mutilate them. After a bird has picked a peach, the bees get at it and make a large hole in a short time.

The Champion is our ideal for a white peach, as it is very rich and luscious. It is perhaps not so attractive to the eye as some, because not so highly colored. But our Champion peaches are not all alike. On some of the trees the peaches will all be large, with red cheeks, while on other trees the peaches are only of medium size. On the old trees the Champion peaches are the smallest of all. Our Champion trees come from different nurserymen, which, I think, is the cause of their not being alike. Budding from the best is what we are now doing, since our first orchard was destroyed. We think every orchardist should learn how to bud his own trees, if he wants the best. We mark our best while they are in fruiting, and when budding time comes, take our buds from them. The Champion is a very fine peach for canning. The juice is very thick and rich, and the peach does not fall to pieces as much as some others. The Crosby is a fine peach when handled right, but it needs much thinning or it will be small. But it bears when any other tree bears, and on that account is a tree that should be largely planted. The Crosbys are not all alike and differ very much in the quality of their fruit. Birds never work on Crosby peaches because they are so woolly, and also because the fruit is late, ripening about the middle of September.

As peaches often fail, we should try to grow only the ones that generally succeed in our locality, and this takes a good many years to find out. In our first orchard only about one-half of the 1,600 trees bore enough to pay. Some of the peaches were little and scattering; others were large but few on a tree. Others ripened up all at once and could hardly be gotten from the tree before half rotten; others fell from the tree almost as soon as ripe. These would usually rot so quickly that they could hardly be marketed before being rotten, especially in a rainy time.

To make peaches pay, we find it quite essential to make a study of them, and also of their culture. Our first orchard was very much bothered with borers, but since the hard freeze that killed so many trees we have seen nothing of the borers, and are wondering if the freeze did not kill the borers, too. We find the best way to deal with borers is to mound up the trees in spring, and also once or twice each spring and fall go to each tree and look for borers, which may quickly be found by the lumps of wax at the bases of the trees. These are filled with little dark spots

the size of the head of a pin, or smaller. Dig them out with a sharp-pointed pocket knife. Most of the borers are found at the collar of the tree just below the ground. Generally they eat their way under the bark and go to one side or down the tree, which trench we must dig open to find the borer. The forks and sides of the tree need also to be looked over, and the borers dug out if much wax is exuding, as a borer in the forks will destroy the bark and cause the tree to split down. The wounds made by the borers and by digging them out should be healed over by a wax made of rosin and old beeswax.

Warren Co., Ill. Mrs. L. C. Astell.

The Spraying of Plants.

Less than forty years ago the spraying of plants with insecticides or fungicides was unknown, and, if even thought of, were not seriously contemplated as being a part of good husbandry, says Professor F. M. Webster. A spraying machine in those days would have excited almost as much curiosity as would a telephone or a modern typewriter. There was, indeed, less need for such a machine west of the Allegheny Mountains at least. The need of insecticides and fungicides, and the machinery necessary for their application, has come to us with the advance of civilization and followed the destruction of the forests, the prairie flora, the wild animals and the dusky aborigine. They are the outcome, either direct or indirect, of our more intense civilization and must not only be adopted by the successful fruit grower or farmer, as a part of his business, but he must improve upon them, precisely as he improves upon the varieties of his fruits and the breeds of his domestic animals, and for the same reasons. He must produce, continually, more perfect fruit, more desirable vegetables, more tender and juicy beef, and better horses, else he cannot dispose of them profitably to his fellow man, who needs them and is able to pay for whatever he needs.

The Composition of Wood.

Wood is made up chiefly of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen. When perfectly dry, about half its weight is carbon, and half oxygen and hydrogen, in almost the same proportion as in water. It contains also about 1 part in 100, by weight, of earthy constituents, and nitrogen to the same amount. When wood is burned, all these materials disappear into the air except the earthy constituents. Now, the nitrogen and water taken up by the roots were originally in the air before they reached the ground. It is true, therefore, that when wood is burned those parts of it which came from the air go back into it in the form of gas, while those which came from the soil remain behind in the form of ashes.—Gifford Pinchot.

The Silo Profitable.

Last week one of the subscribers of the Farmers' Review, Mr. C. I. Casey of Lake county, Illinois, brought into the office a sample of excellent silage. It was neither too acid nor too dry, and showed that it had been cut at just the right time. This shows the difference between the silo now and fifteen years ago. Then, the man that built a silo knew so little about the time when the silage corn should be cut that he generally made a mistake the first time and cut too early or too late. His too-early cut corn made a very sour silage, and his corn cut too late resulted in the silage that heated. It generally took him some years to learn just when to cut his corn to get good silage. Before learning how, by experience, a good many men got discouraged and gave up the silo. But that condition exists no longer. The agricultural world is now full of knowledge of how to build silos and fill them. The beginner can thoroughly inform himself as to time when the corn should be cut, and make no mistake. He need not therefore experiment for years before being able to get a good quality of silage.

The silo referred to above was built this last fall and was completed just in time to save the corn crop, which had been caught by the frost. The silo is of the stave variety, 16 feet in diameter, 22 feet high and will hold about 100 tons of silage. Mr. Casey tells us that his silo is set 15 inches in the ground and has a cement foundation and floor. The cost was about as follows: lumber, \$80; hoops, \$24.50; cement, \$5; labor, \$10; total, \$119.50.—Farmers' Review.

Cattle Feeding in Tennessee.

Prof. Andrew M. Soule, director of the Tennessee Experiment Station, says: The feeding of cattle has not been engaged in as extensively in the middle south as the natural conditions would warrant owing to the frequent though ill-founded belief that the winter feeding of cattle could not be made a profitable industry because of the limited supply of corn available for feeding purposes. There is no reason why much more corn should not be grown without increasing the present area by improving the culture now given the land, though if the present corn crop were properly supplemented by the judicious use of cotton seed meal, it would already suffice to feed many thousand head of cattle that are now shipped out as store cattle. The soil and climate of the state are peculiarly well adapted to the production of winter cereals, such as barley, oats, wheat and rye.

Nests should be made so that they can be taken out and cleaned in any way. The litter in them should be frequently renewed.

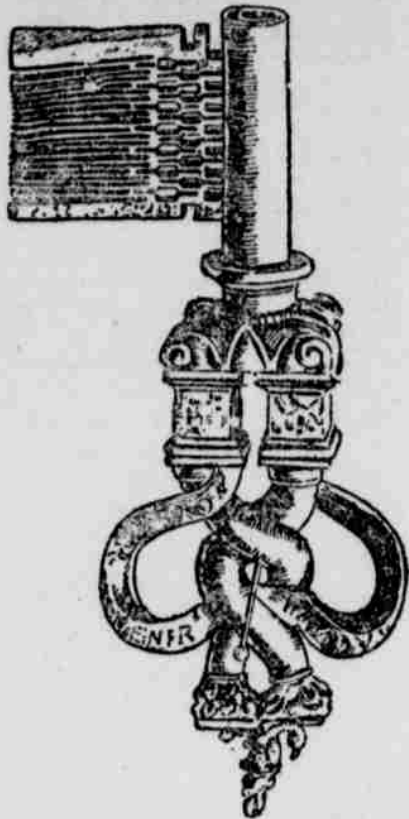
The business of poultry raising is a very large one, and the annual aggregate production of eggs and poultry meat is enormous.

ROYAL PRESENT TO LOUVRE.

Magnificent Art Collection Donated to French Museum.

Who is the Parisian who does not know M. Daistean? Who is the lover of art, of the beautiful and the curious in craftsmanship of the past who would not know M. Daistean?

M. Daistean has just made a wonderful present to the Louvre. Instead of procrastinating and making a will some day by which he would donate some of his beautiful things to the



Key of Remarkable Style and Workmanship.

Belonged to Charles IX. His motto appears in the handle.

Louvre, he has cheerfully separated himself from a part of his treasures during his lifetime to make the art-loving world happier.

The great key shown belonged to Charles IX. You may see his motto on the bannerolette. It is of curious workmanship and is an historical piece of the highest interest and of remarkable style.

Notice the heavy and yet graceful intertwining of the bannerolette and the other twisted sections of the handle on its stanch supports that when the key is upright take on the appearance of substantial foundations, and the elaboration of the intricate of the key blade.—New York Sun.

A Gibraltar Discovery.

An interesting relic has just been fished up from the bottom of Gibraltar Harbor, having been accidentally discovered by a diver in the course of some operations. It is a gun about nine feet in length, and, owing to the fine quality of the gun metal, it is in an excellent state of preservation. It must have been quite a "Long Tom" in its day. It is reasonable to suppose that the gun was used against the Rock during the great siege (1779-83), and that the ship from which it was fired was sunk by the fire from the fortress. After lying for 120 years at the bottom of the sea, the gun is brought to the surface, to reveal its nationality, name and age. It bears, besides the arms of Spain, beautifully embossed, the following inscriptions: "El Telegone. Violati Fulmina Regis. Philip V. Hispaniar Rex. Elisabeth. Farn. Hispan. Regina. Vole-Fabet. Fecit, Sevilla. Anno D 1726."

Chalk.



A thin slice of chalk, greatly magnified.

The Arabic Day.

The Arabic day begins at sunset, and the particular one which begins any month is that on which the new moon is first seen after sunset. Apart from the cloudiness of the sky there may be and generally is considerable difficulty in seeing the crescent, lost as it must always be in the radiance of the set sun and consequently there is always uncertainty for some time after sunset whether the day just begun is to be reckoned with the last month or as the first of a new month.

Given Fair Warning.

The other day the East Monkton, Vt., correspondence of the Burlington Free Press contained this grim notice: "The Man. Who stole the kerosene Oil, from the Thomas, saw mill and put Water in its place, can settle it by leaving town, by Jan. 18, 1904. Other Ways, there Will be, another Method, used."

Winter and Summer Air.

The air contracts while cold, so that in one breath of 20 below atmosphere one gets much more oxygen than one can imbibe with the same amount of lung effort when the thermometer shows 90 in the shade.

Horse's Hind Legs Frozen.

A horse broke through ice in Waterbury, Conn. When he was drawn out of the water it was found that both his hind legs had been frozen together.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH

RELY ON PE-RU-NA TO FIGHT

CATARRH, COUGHS, COLDS, GRIP

Peruna for coughs and colds in children.



SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH

Use Pe-ru-na for La Grippe and Winter Catarrh.

IN EVERY country of the civilized world the Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

Whenever coughs or colds, la grippe or pneumonia make their appearance among the children these Sisters are not disconcerted, but know exactly the remedies to apply.

With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease these wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never-failing safeguard.

Sisters of St. Joseph, of the Deaf Mute Institute, 1819 Cass Ave., St. Louis, Mo., writes: "We appreciate Peruna very much. It certainly does good work with catarrh and also with colds and la grippe. We have faith in Peruna and have inspired many others with the same. We do not like to be without it. It has certainly kept us from being very sick. It did a world of good last winter for our little ones. Thanking you for your kindness to us and our afflicted ones, we remain, yours gratefully, SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH."

Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters from all over the United States. A recommend recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio: Dear Sir—"The young girl who used the Peruna was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after further use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured."—Sisters of Charity.

This young girl was under the care of the Sisters of Charity and used Peruna for catarrh of the throat, with good results as the above letter testifies.

From a Catholic institution in Central Ohio comes the following recommendation from the Sister Superior:

"Some years ago a friend of our institution recommended to us Dr. Hartman's Peruna as an excellent remedy for the influenza of which we then had several cases which threatened to be of a serious character.

"We began to use it and experienced such wonderful results that since then



Peruna makes strong children

Attending Chapel Services

medicines, and it gives me pleasure to add my praise to that of thousands who have used it. For years I suffered with catarrh of the stomach, all remedies proving valueless for relief. Last spring I went to Colorado, hoping to be benefited by a change of climate and while there a friend advised me to try Peruna. After using two bottles I found myself very much improved. The remains of my old disease being now so slight, I consider myself cured, yet for a while I intend to continue the use of Peruna. I am now treating another patient with your medicine. She has been sick with malaria and troubled with leucorrhoea. I have no doubt that a cure will be speedily effected."

These are samples of letters received by Dr. Hartman from the various orders of Catholic Sisters throughout the United States.

The names and addresses to these letters have been withheld from respect to the Sisters, but will be furnished on request.

One-half of the diseases which afflict mankind are due to some catarrhal derangement of the mucous membrane lining some organ or passages of the body. A remedy that would act immediately upon the congested mucous membrane restoring it to its normal state, would consequently cure all these diseases. Catarrh is catarrh wherever located, whether it be in the head, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys or pelvic organs. A remedy that will cure it in one location will cure it in all locations. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

SISTERS OF CHARITY

All Over the United States Use Pe-ru-na for Catarrh.

A recommend recently received from a Catholic institution in the Southwest reads as follows:

A Prominent Mother Superior Says: "I can testify from experience to the efficiency of Peruna as one of the very best

No one can give anything and keep it—except a promise

Wiggle-Stick LAUNDRY BLUE

Won't spill, break, freeze nor spot clothes. Costs 10 cents and equals 20 cents worth of any other blue. If your grocer does not keep it send 10c for sample to The Laundry Blue Co., 14 Michigan Street, Chicago.

The wastes of wealth lead to the wall of want.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Luxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Prayer is rarely a privilege where it is a duty.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1904.

Truth has nothing to fear from the future.

GREGORY'S

Warranted SEEDS

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DISEASE CURED AT HOME. To prove the extraordinary powers of the Neurologic Treatment for Heart, Short Breath, Pain, Irregular Pulse, Stomach, Kidneys, Dropsy, Dr. Miles, the great specialist, will send Book and \$1.75 Treatment free as a trial. Twenty-five years' experience, thousands cured after many physicians failed, 60 assistants. Mention this paper. Write to Drawer 58, THE GRAND DISPENSARY, Elkhart, Ind.

The Lazy Man's Friend. We, in common with an Indianapolis exchange, are vastly indebted to the medical genius who has coined the word "ergophobia." It means a disinclination to active effort, and will be a welcome addition to the vocabulary of those to whom "kleptomania" and "fiscalitis" have proved such god-sends.—London Outlook.

The Slumber of Deer.

Deer sleep in the daytime and feed at night. How much sleep they take is a matter of contention even among experienced stalkers, but it is generally agreed that they only sleep from five to six hours. Stalkers say that it is by means rare to get within a yard or two of a sleeping deer.

PATENTS

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W. N. U.—DETROIT—NO. 9-1904.

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A Two (2) Cent Stamp will bring you one of our little "color barometers," by which you can foretell the changes in the weather. Also a little booklet telling many valuable things about Mapi-Flake.

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